under execution as on 30.6.1996, are given below:—

SI. No.	Name of Project and capacity	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Likely years of commissionin
1.	Kalinadi St. II HEP (270 MW)	446	96/98
2.	Sharavaty Tail Race (Gerusoppal) HEP 240 MW	232	98/2000
3.	Brindaban Hydel(12MW)	34	99/2000
4.	Bhadra RBC Addl. Unit(6MW)	14.53	98/99

The Central Government has been normally providing block plan assistance to the States for their plans according to formula approved by National Development Council.

(b) No power project is presently under execution in the State of Karnataka in the private sector.

Delay in Execution of Central Schemes

1212. SHRI NAGMANI:

SHRI KANAKSINH MONHANSINH MANGROLA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be plesed to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 213 out of 383 Central schemes are lagging behind their time schedule;

(b) if so, what are the names of such schemes in which year they were scheduled to be completed and what is the period by which they are lagging behind;

(c) what are the reposn for the delay, scheme-wise;

(d) whether Government are fixing any responsibility for this delay; and

(e) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION(SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) As on 30.6.95 there were 230 projects out of 383 projects of the Central Sector, lagging behind their time schedule.

(b) The project-wise details of all the 383 projects are given in the Project Implementation Status Report for the Quarter April-June 1995. The copy of the report is available in the parliament library.

(c) The projects face various type of problems resulting in time and cost overruns. The list of various factors resulting in time and cost overrun is given in the enclosed Statement No. 1 (see below). The measures being taken by the government vary from project to project and time to time. However, the nature of measures taken by the Government in general to avoid shortcomings in the implementation is given in the enclosed statement No. II.

(d) and (e) The time and cost overrun is the net result of several factors affecting a project. A number of the factors being outside the control of the projects authorities, it has not been possible to pin point with all certainity that any particular official is squarely responsible for the time and cost overrun in a partiular project.

Statement-I

The various causes for delay in the completion of projects, identified by the DPI, as a result of monitoring and analysis of the reports received from projects authorities, can be summed up as follows:—

I. Delay in land acquisition.

II. Delay in obtaining clearance from forest/environment angle and lack of advance action for development of infrastructure.

III. Inadaequate project preparation

IV. Delay in tie up of adequate funds and sources of funds Budgetary internal resources, extra budgetary and external aid.

V. Delay in finalisation of detailed engineering, release of drawings and delay in availability of fronts.

VI. Frequent scope changes.

VII. Delay in tendering and ordering.

VIII. Lack of deleneration of responsibility with the consultant and the project organisation.

!X. Industrial relation and law and order problems.

X. Inadequate supply of inputs.

XI. Non-sequential and delayed supply of fabricated equipment.

XII. Teething troubles due to mal functioning of equipment.

XIII. Selecting of unproven technology.

XIV. Difficult geology at the project site.

XV. Poor project management practices.

According to the analysis carried out in the DPI in respect of the Central Projects indicates the following major causes of Cost escalation.

I. Change in statutory duties like excise, customs, salestax etc.

II. Variation in foreign exchange rates.

III. Higher cost of environmental safeguards and rehabilitation measures.

IV. Higher cost of land acquisition due to higher compensation demanded by land owners.

V Change in the scope of project.

VI. Higher prices being quoted by the bidders in certain disturbed areas.

VII. Under estimation of original cost estimate and VIII.

General price rise.

Statement II

Steps taken by the Government to streamline for preparing the original estimates and implementation of projects

(i) Two-stage project approval to ensur adequate preparation, environmental and other clearances and infrastructure planning at stage I before a project is finally approved for implementation at stage II.

(ii) Intensive monitoring of projects at various levels this enables the monitoring agencies to identify constraints and help management in taking remedial measures.

(iii) Indepth critical review of progress by project authorities and Administrative Ministries.

(iv) Setting up of Task Force/Empowered Committees for speedy finalisation of contract packages, solving land acquisition and other problems.

(v) Close follow up by the Department of Progamme Implementation, concerned administrative Ministries and project authorities with the State Government, equipment suppliers, contractors, consultants and other concerned agencies to minimise delays.

(vi) Inter-ministrial coordination and interaction.

(vii) Emphasis on preparation of realistic project implementation plan.

(viii) Review by the Committee of Secretaries of the specific projects facing constraints.

Three-pronged strategy for poverty alleviation

1213. DR. B. B. DUTTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been following a three-pronged strategy for poverty alleviation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how far it has been successful in achieving the desired objectives; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to make them more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PORGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The three-pronged attach on poverty consists of (i) acceleration of economic growth,
(ii) human and social development through literacy, education, health, nutrition, meeting the minimum needs, elevation of social and economic status of the weaker sections of the society, etc., and (iii) direct attack on poverty through employment and income generating programmes and asset-building for the poor.

(c) The incidence of poverty in 1987-88 was
25.49 per cent based on the data from Household Consumer Expenditure Survey in the 43rd round of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). Data from Household Consumer Expenditure Survey in the 50th round of NSSO are being processed.